THE REBELLION.

Important News from Hatteras Inlet.

Brilliant Engagement Between the Union Land and Naval Forces and the Rebels.

Total Rout and Heavy Loss of the Enemy.

REBEL VESSELS SUNK AND DISABLED.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE AFFAIR

Advance of Gen. Smith's Division Towards Lewinsville.

No Disposition to Attack on the Part of the Rebels.

All Quiet in Front of Generals Banks' and Stone's Commands.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

ADVANCE OF A INVISION OF THE UNION TROOPS
TOWARDS LEWINSVILLE.

About six o'clock this morning the division under the mand of General Smith, at the Cham bridge, advanced and occupied prominent positions in the neighborhood of Lewinsville. On the advance arriving at Langley's, the hitherto outposts of our army, the division was

divided, a portion of them continuing up the Little Rock Run turnpike and occupying Pospect Hill, the other part of the division taking the new artillery road and oc apying Smooth's and Maxwell's Hills, a mile and a half The batteries were drawn up in prominent positions

and the infantry placed in situations to support them.

After remaining for about three hours waiting in vain , our skirmishers advanced and occupied Lewinsville, he robel forces retreating.

Lewinsville will be retained as well as the other posi-

ons taken by our forces to-day.

A portion of the troops under Brigadier General Portor he advanced and occupied Miner's Hill, to the right of Pall's Church, and commanding that village and Barreit's Hill, which latter is now in possession of the rebel pick-

Barker's McClellan dragoons, crossed over the Chain Bridge at an early hour this morning, spending the whole by in making reconnoissances of the new positions taken

vere advancing upon our lines. Fortunately, at a later period the impression was dispelled by information that the force taken for the enemy was a large body of our ewn troops ordered to join General Smith.

If there is any desire for fight in the rebels it is very

kely they will be gratified to-morrow, not only in front, out up and down the river. A despatch from Gen. Smith's column, at eleven o'clock ight, confirms the statement given above, that the

force supposed to be an advance of the enemy were

so advance upon our lines or to accept the profered

At a late hour to-night the army telegraph announce Generals Banks and Stone, and also in front. The

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon Captain Barney, of the Twenty-fourth New York advanced three miles men, where he surprised a picket guard of eight ware killed and one taken prisoner. They also captured five horses, equipped, thirteen navy pistols, four sabres, one which has been often seen by our pickets, and is believed The capture took place within half a mile of a rebel or Bo sudden was the descent of Captain Barnev upon the rebals, and so much were they frightened horses out of eight escaped.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL FREMONT. The despatches to the War Department to-day are more encouraging than heretofore in regard to the movements of General Fromont in Missouri.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS IN THE ARMYforeigners in the military service is as follows, the state

nent being made on good authority:—
Frst—No one has been authorized to enlist or raise

overtures made to military men in France or other European States, as has been assumed there.

Third—The government has not tendered the command

of the army to General Garibaldi, as has been represented

First-That every foreigner who has come with a good character and credentials, and offered his services to the government for the support of the Union, has been accept. ed, and no other is in the military employment of the

Second—General Garibaldi being a naturalized citizen. that the General was contemplating a visit to this coun try, and that he had intimated conditionally a disposition to engage in the service of the United States. He was nformed that if this was so his services would be accepted with pleasure, and he would receive a commis n as Major General, being the same rank which was conferred on General Lafavette in the army in the revolution. General Garibaldi, upon consideration of the subject, has concluded not to offer

his services at present, but thinks he may by-and-by PATRIOTISM IN KENTUCKY. The patriotic faeling existing among the Union men of neky is evinced by the fact that Judge Daniel Breck, of Richmond, Ky., Although over seventy years of ago, has enlisted as a private in the ranks of on ments being raised there for the defence of the Union Judge Breck was formexly a member of Congress from Rentucky, and has filled the highest judicial office in the

THE CASE OF THE CANTAIN OF THE STEAMER

Hon. John F. Fotter, Chairman of the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, on the 8th inst., called the attention of the Novy Department to a statement in the newspapers that Capt. J. H. Morrison, of the steamer Fauny, which was recently captured by the rebels off tage Hatterns, was imprisoned at Fortress

ionroe for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and inquiring if the stratement was true in whole or in part. The department to-day replied as follows:—

The department to-day replied as follows:—

Navy Derairmer, Oct. 9, 1861.

Sir.—Your letter of the 8th inst., relative to the newspaper reports concerning the master of the steamer fanny, has been received. The steamer alinded to was not, at the time of her capture, in the service of this department, and has never been employed by it, and the same may be said of her captain. This department has no knowledge of him whatever, and I have no reason to appose that, at the time of the capture of the Fanny, a single person in any way connected with the navy was on board of her. Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES.

SARBARITY OF THE REBELS TOWARDS THE UNION PRI-SONERS AT RICHMOND, ETC.

Drs. Homiston and Swan, the surgeons who arrived tere last evening from Richmond, called to-day upon leneral Scott and the Surgeon General, and detailed to em all the facts in regard to the wounded prisoners at Richmond, and also the facts respecting fifty-sever prisoners who were released. They detailed to the Surgeon General the manner in which our wounded have been treated by the rebel authorities. They have suffered everything that mortals could suffer at the hands of the persons who had charge of them. There are now about eight hundred prisoners still at Richmond. Seven hundred have been sent to New Orleans, and about two hundred to Castle Pickney, in Charleston harbor-it was decided to send Congressman Ely to Castle Pickney, but they finally determined to let him remain at Richmond. Mr. Ely's health was protty good, and he was in fine spirits. Quite a number our prisoners had been shot by the guard for looking out of the windows. They are not allowed any privileges whatever, and every day the rebel authorities are more rigid and strict in their treatment.

The following is the list of wounded officers under the care of Dr. Swan while he was in Richmond:-O. B. Wilcox, Colonel First Michigan; shell wound in right forearm-well. Sent to Castle Pinckney.

James B. Ricketts, Captain commanding battery, Firs artillery, U. S. A.; gunshot wound just above the loft tnee—slowly improving. At hospital.

Hugh McQuade, Captain Thirty-eighth, New York Volunteers; musket wound in left leg—amputated; doing well At hospital.

Elisha N. Jones, Captain Company C, Second Maine musket wound in dorsal region of spinal column; died. Robert T. Shillinglaw, Captain Ninth company, Seven-ty-ninth New York State Militia; musket wound in thigh; ninuted fracture; well. At hospital Leonard Gordon, Captain Company F, Eleventh Massa

chusetts; wounded in back. Sent to Castle Pinckney. Edward Jenkins, Capiain. Company F, Naval Brigader wounded in side and arm. Sent to Castle Pinckney.
R. M. Shurtleff, artist, London Illustrated News, wound

ed through left arm and side. At county jail.

John H.Willis, Orderly Sergeant, Company I, First artillery, Rickett's battery; wounded in left side. At hospital John McKenzie, Orderly Sergeant, Ninth company Seventy-ninth New York State Militia; amoutated righ

thigh. At Battimore, Harry Rockafeller, Orderly Sergeant, Company F, Seven ty-first New York State Militia; amputated left arm. At Washington.
F. A. Worcester, Second Lioutenant Company B, Seventy-first N. Y. S. M.; slight wound in right ankle. Sent

to Castle Pinckney.

John P. Euckling, Second Lieutenant Company E. Se cond Wisconsin; wounded in left ankle. At hospital. A. M. Wood, Colonel Fourteenth regiment N. Y. S. M., Brooklyn. Doing well. At the University of Virginia,

Wm. Dickinson, First Lieutenant Company A, Third Infantry, U. S. A., wounded in right thigh. At hospital, John W. Dempsey, First Lieutenant Company H, Second N. Y. S. M.; shell wound on forchead. Sent to Castle

Pinckney.

B. Mouch, First Lieutenant, Company F, First Michigan ; wounded in thigh; died.

T. H. Bowden, First Lieutenant, Company A, Eleventh Massachusetts; wounded in right side, injuring liver; died. Thomas S. Hamblin, First Lieutenant, Company G Thirty-eighth New York State Militia; masket wound in right thigh. Sent to Castle Pinckney.

James D. Potter, Major, Thirty eighth New York State

Militia; slight wound in legs. Sent to Castle Pinckney.

J. Ford Kent, Second Lieutenat, Third infantry of United States; a slight wound in leg. Sent to Castle Pinckney.

Wm. Booth, Second Licutenant, Company C, Second Wisconsin; slight wound in leg. At prison. CONFLICT OF MILITARY AND JUDICIAL JURISDICTION. Brigadier General Graham appeared before Judge Mr. to detaining the miror, Jeremish Lyons, in the camp of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania regiment, after the Court had, under a writ of habets corpus, ordered his release. with law, and literally obeyed the order of his supe

rior officer, and quoting in this connection general order No. 73, covanating from the Adju-tant General's office. It is dated September 7. and says:-Hereafter no discharge shall be granted on argued that the Court has no jurisdiction in the case, it being one of a purely military character, to be deter-mined alone by the military authority, the power of discharge being specially vested in the War Pepartment. The Court differed altogether from the argument, main

guarding sgainst dangerous precedents, justice should be administered according to the constitution and laws. No political motives, no reasons of State, no play power of discharging minors by judicial process had been exercised in various States, not only during the War of 1812, but since the commencement of the present civi-contest, and he himself had repeatedly exercised this jurisdiction without any question being raised as to the propriety of his course. The solemn decision of the entire Supreme Court was that the military cannot b nals, and at no time can a military officer purg of his superior officer. Following the example of Chanceller Kent in the case of Commissions Chann. cey and General Lewis, the Court said that if by noon to morrow, the miner, Jeremiah Lyens, shall not be surrendered to the Court, to be dealt with according to law, and to carry out the previous order, the rule for attachment against Graham for contempt of court

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW TREATY WITH VENE

The trenty of amity, commerce and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, between the United States and the republic of Venezuela, is officially pre-claimed. Its liberal commercial, civil and religious features are calculated to consummate its objects-namely, a firm, inviolable and universal pence, and a true and sincere friendship between the two countries. There is a mutual agreement that the citizens of shall be prohibited from applying for or taking any commission or letters of marque to act as privateers against the commerce of either United States or Venezuela may be at war. It is also demissions from any prince or State in comity with either their prizes or in any manner to exchange them; neither shall they be allowed to purchase provisions, except such as shall be necessary to their going to the next port of that prince or State from which they have received their

SUPPLIES FOR THE REBEL PRISONERS AT FORT CO-

LUMBUS.

Permission has been given to William F. Martin, who was in command at Hatteras, and is now in confinement, with his seven hundred associates, at Fort Columbus, to innish winter clothing for the prisoners, with funds to be received by him from North Carolina.

ALLEGED PRAUDS OF QUARTERMASTERS. J. W. Grimes, of Georgetown, has been arrested on the charge of purchasing government property of Quarter-masters, &c., which they had no right to sell. It is said

affords clear proof against the parties implicated. ARRIVAL OF RELEASED PEISONERS FROM RICHMOND. This morning privates Pratt and Woodbury, two of the fifty-seven privates released from Richmond, arrived in this city and passed to their regiment, the Second Ver-

NEW LABORATORIES AT THE NAVY YARD. Three new laboratories on the site of the one blown u are nearly completed at the Washington Navy Yard, and tions for a fourth have been laid.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT. CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed John de la Montagnie, of
New York, United States Consul at Nantes, in France.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI. JEFFERSON CITY, Cct. 8, 1881

Colonel Mathews telegraphed to Governor Gamble this morning from Hermann, Mo., that he had been compelled

The camp of Colonel Mathews was twenty miles from Hermann, and is said to have contained about four hondred Home Guards. The rebels numbered some 2,000, and their design is to burn the Gasconcade bridge in the vicinity. Reinforcements have been sent to Hermann and the bridge. On hearing of the approach of the rebel force our forces began erecting palisades for their de

At last accounts the army of General Price was on Grand river, in Henry county. On Wednesday last he

was marching southward.

A rebel named Wedemoyer is raising a regiment at Osceola for the purpose of making a foray into Kansas.

Union men from the neighborhood of Lexington deny hat any session of the Legislature was held there

souri Rangers to carry on a guerrilla warfare after the

Generals Sturgis and Lane are understood to have reeived orders to march from Kansas City and Join Con. Siegel at Sedalia.

men on Sunday last to cut off a rebel supply train.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 9, 1861. The surrender of a Union camp near Hermann, which was reported this morning, proves not to have been so serious an affair as at first stated.

approach of the rebels, and retired to Hermann, without loss of any kind. The three canuon mentioned in a previous despatch belonged to the rebels.

Colonel Harding now telegraphs from Hermann that he had no apprehensions of an attack on that place, and that canade and Osage bridges are well guarded and secure against the rebels.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Louisvale, Ky., Oct. 8, 1861.
Richmond papers of the 1st, and Charleston of the 3d, It is evident, from the tone of Southern papers, that

the rebelarmy of the Potoniac will act strictly on the On the evening of the 26th of September General Lee joined General Floyd with four regiments and four pieces

of artiflery at Readew Binff. Ceneral Floyd's forces are represented to be greatly deperalized since the battle of Carolfox Ferry, and Henry A. Wise's generalship is severely criticised by the Richmond Enquirer, which says that the relations between Fleyd and Wise are painful enough to explain all our re-

verses in Western Virginia.

Gen. Wise, accompanied by Gen. Henningson, had arrived in Richmond. Theformer will probably be court martialle!.

under the command of Generals Wise and Floyd. The Memphis Asyms of the Scimstant contains the fellowing proclamation:-

lowing proclamation:—
Concurring entirely in the views expressed by the cotton factors of New Orleans in the annexed communication and nestion from business man here, praying that no caton be sent to New Orleans suring the existence of the blockade, that of determined to take the most decired means to prevent the landing of any cotton in this riy. Notice is therefore bereby given to all masters are owners of stougheats and other water-craft, that from smill after the 10th of Orther no other must be brought to New Orleans or within the lines embracing that section or the country between the tertifications above Carrollon and those below the city and existing within the prescribed limits will be forthwish pieced in charge of an armed longer and secreted above.

a furtherance of the object of this proclamation violation of them will be permitted. THOMAS O. MOORE, Covernor of Louishana. I shall co-operate with Governor Moore in the enforcement of the above order.

D. E. TWIGGS.

Major Governat Cottomanding.

THE EXPECTED ATTACK ON PADUCAU, KY. Citicago, Oct. 9, 1801.
The Chicago Tribune's Citro special advices from Pada-

of that place are being sent away. Everything indicates an approaching struggle.

General McClemand will basic to-morrow a proclama tion causing all drinking and gambling bouses to con-

Return of Dr. Hayes' Polar Expedition HATHAX, Oct. 9, 1861.
Dr. Hayes, of the Folar Expedition, arrived here the morning in the United States. The party are all well Two have died, namely, August Sontag, the astronomer

Dr. Hayes reached Smith's straits on the 26th of An gues, last year, but could not penetrate the strait, with his vessel, either just season or this. He wintered at Fort Foothe, near Cape Alexander, and with dog and siefge reached latitude 81 deg. 35 min. en May 18, this year.

The following despatch reached this city last evening:-HALIFAX, Oct. 9, 1861

Homeward bound. Put in after a stormy passage for straits either this season or the lest, on account of heavy and I have penetrated with deg sledges to latitude eighty one degrees thirty-five minutes, on the west side of Ken nedy Channel. In that channel there was much oper party are all well. Two of my companions-Mr. Sountag

> J. J. HAYES, American Polar Expedition. City Intelligence.

DEATH OF AN OLD ATTACHE OF THE HERALD .- Mr. James Kellett, for about sixteen years clerk of the mail depart New York Herald, died at his residence in Hobokon, New New York Heralo, died at his residence in Hobskon, New Jersey, on Wednesday, October D. Mr. Reilett had been in declining health for nearly a year past. He was a faithful employe, houset in the performance of his duties, and possessed of a heart, open at all times to the frientless. He was greatly regarded by his associates, one and all of whom pronounce him to have been "an henost man." Mr. Kellett was a scion of an ancient and respectable family of Kells, in the County Meath, Iroland. He was in the forty-sixth year of his age, and leaves a widow and seven children to mourn his loss.

Collegon at SEA.—John Munroe, a seaman belonging to the child his property from the seaman.

the ship John Bright, from Liverpool for this port, reports as follows:—The John Bright, on her last trip from Liveras follows:—The John Bright, on her last trip from Liverport, on the 15th September last, about twelve delecks midnight, came into collision with an unknown vessel. 12 which some considerable damage was done, an immediately afterwards the cries of marder were heard to come from the unknown vessel, but no one on board could toil whither it was in consequence of the collision or not that the cries were made. Some mismanagement on board of either vessel was the cause of the collision. The John Bright less the filb-boom and part of her cutwater. No doubt all the circumstances connected with the affair will come to light as soon as the unknown ship reaches port. She was about 600 tors, painted black, and steering cast at the time of the disaster.

Among the passengers by the City of Washington, which arrived yesterday morning, are Rev. Wm. Patton, D. D., arrived yeaternay morning, are few. Wn. Patton, D. D., wife and daughter; Montgomery Gibbs, Esq., bearer of despatches, wife, daughters and servant, of New York; Rev. Dr. Neville, of Newark; Hamilton E. Towie, civil engineer, of Boston, who devised the steering appuratus by means of which the Great Eastern was rescued from her peritous condition after the gale of September 12; and about sixty other passengers, received from the Great Eastern at Cork harbor.

From the Core harbor.

Dr. Andrew McLetchie, who was among the captured prisoners of the Seventy-ninth regiment at Richmond, and recently liberated on his parole, has arrived in New York. He is, of course, unable by the terms of his release to re-enter the federal service, but he generously volunteers to attend the wives and families of those of the Seventy-ninth regiment as a physician gratuitously, and he may be seen at his residence, No. 54 Jane street, corner of Hudson.

IMPORTANT FROM HATTERAS.

Splendid Affair of the Steam Frigate Susquehanna and Gunboat Monticello.

Destruction of Two Rebel Schooners and a Yawl Boat.

Captured Propeller Fanny Disabled.

HEAVY LOSS OF THE ENEMY

SAFETY OF THE UNION TROOPS,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1861.

day from Fortress Monroe:arrived at Hampton roads yesterday morning, with the three or four regiments, numbering four thousand of the

They had completely surrounded the Indiana regimen lying off the light, Lieutenant Braine, of the United States Navy, commander, who ordered the Monticello under way. Being of light draught, she crossed the bar and

ommenced shelling the rebeis.

The sloughter is said to be terrific. They fell by hun dreds. These not wounded fied like so many sheep. shrieks of the wounded were distinctly heard from the shere. They were completely entrapped, having but a narrow spit of land upon which they were situated.

The steamer shelled them for four miles. The dead and wounded were strewn upon the beach in great profesion.

They evidently caught a tartar.
One of the pickets of the Indiana regiment, who had been taken prisoner, the night before, made his escap after killing a rebel captain of one of the Georgia reg ments. He reports that, whilst lying concaled in chargarel, he counted over one hundred dead bodies with in a short distance of him.

The root and defeat of the traitors was complete, Having accomplished thus much, and perceiving a teamer and two schooners a short distance up the sound, the Monticello turned her destructive fire of shot and shell in that direction. The result was the total destruction of the two schooners, the disabling of the steamer lamy, recently captured by the rebols, and the sinking of a large

awthoat filled with froops.

Another report states that the Union troops retreated to Fort Hatterns, but the distance of Chicamacounico tree Fort Hatterns fulet renders the latter report improbable.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE

anna and the land forces returned to Hattern Lieutenant Burkhead, from whom I have obtained the above account, thinks that no advance can be made from

the injet without the support of a fleet of light draught vessels. He also thinks that our forces at the injet should be speedily increased. inst., with teneral Mansfield, and landed her men and

Too much praise cannot be accorded to Lieut. Braine for

this brilliant achievment, which has caused great exultation at Old Point. Colonel Brown narrowly escaped with the Twentieth Indiana regiment. He was shelled from the Confederate

vessels, and troops were landed both above and below him, yet he managed to escape with comparatively small The particulars of his masterly movement have not

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT. T OF CAPTAIN LARDNER, OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.
UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA,
OFF HATTERS INLET. Oct. 6, 1841

Sm-Late in the afternoon of the 4th inst. I receive information that the enemy had landed in large force at Chicagracomico and Kine Keet, and that the Indiana regi ment, posted there, was in full retreat before them. Also that our three tugs in the inlet were aground or disabled. got under way with this ship and the Monticello, and inchored for the night close to the shore in Hatteras

house, and in distress for want of provisions, which they had been without for twenty four hours. I supplied them with food, and, at the request of the comman officer, remained for their protection during the day. Learning that the enemy was in large force at Kine Keet, I sent the Monticello to drive them off, which important service was performed by Lieutenant Command-ing Braine with great effect and good conduct. His report is enclosed. I am, very respectfully, your obe-dient servant, J. L. LARDNER, Captain. To Flag Officer L. M. Goldsborough, &c., &c. REPORT OF COMMANDER BRAINE, OF THE MONTI-

CELLO.

UNITED STATES SHIP MONTICELLO,

OFF CAPE HATTERAS, Oct. 5, 1861. Sm-I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to your order of this morning, I stood through the inner channel of Hatteras shoals at half-past twelve P. M., and

stood close along shore to the northward, keeping a bright lookout from aloft. At half-past one P. M. we discovered several sailing vessels over the woodland Kine Keet, and at the same time a regiment marching to the northward, carrying a rebel flag in their midst, with many stragglers in the rear; also two tugs inside, flying the same flag. As they came out of the woods of Kine Keet we ran close in shore and opened a deliberate fire upon them, at the distance of three-quarters of a mile. At our first shell, which fell apparently in their midst, they rolled up their flag and scattered, moving rapidly up the beach to the northward. We followed them, firing rapidly from three gons, driving them up to a clump of woods, in which they took refuge, and abreast of which their steamers lay. We now shelled the woods, and could see them embarking in small boats after their vessels, evidently in great confusion and suffering greatly from our fire. Their steamers now opened fire upon us, firing, however, but three shots, which fell short. Two boats filled with men were struck by our shells and destroyed. Three more steamers came down the Sound and took position opposite the woods. We were shelling also two sloops. We continued firing deliberately upon them from half-past one P. M. until half-past three P. M., when two men were discovered on the seabeach making signals to us. Supposing them to be two of the indiana regiment, we sent an armed boat and crew our fire. Upon the beat nearing the beach they took to the water. One of them was successful in reaching the boat-Private Warren O. Haver, Company H, Twentieth regiment of Indiana troops. The other man-Private Charles White, Company H, Twentieth regiment Indiana

Private Haver informs me that he was taken prisener on the morning of the 4th; that he witnessed one shot, which was very destructive. He states that two of our versels to pieces and sinking them. Also that several of the officers were killed and their horses seen running about the track. He had just escaped from his captors, after shorting the captain of one of the rebel companies. He states that the enemy were in the greatest confusion, rushing wildly into the water, striving to get off to their vessels.

Private Haver now directed me to the point where the rebels were congregated, waiting an opportunity to get off. I opened fire again with success, scattering them We were now very close, in three fathoms water, and the

fire of the second shell told with effect. Six steamers were new off the point, one of which I re-

cognized as the Fanny.

At twenty-five minutes to five P. M., we ceased firing, leaving the enemy scattered along the beach for up-wards of four miles. I fired repeatedly at the enemy's steamers with our rifled cannon, a Parrott thirty-pounder and struck the Fanny, I think, once. I found the range of this piece much short of what I had anticipated, many of the shot turning end over end, and not exceeding much the range of the smooth bere thirty-

I enclose herewith the memorandum of the amount of miniminition expended to-day. I am, respectfully, your t servant, Lieutenant D. L. BRAINE, Commanding United States steamer Monticello. obedient servant.

To Captain J. L. LARDNER, Commanding United States steamer Susquehanna, off Cape Hatteras, N. C.

THE FREMONT IMBROGLIO.

COL. BLAIR'S CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS AGAINST GENERAL FREMONT.
COLONEL BLAIR'S LETTER TO ADJUTANT GENERAL
THOMAS.
BRUGADER GENERAL THOMAS, Adjutant General United
States Army, Washington City, D. C. —
GENERAL—I herewish enclose a lotter from Captain
Melicever, Assistant Adjutant General, addressed to me
by the order of Major General John C. Fremont, commanding the Western Department, which is dated Septaurbor 24, 1861, and was received by me last evening.
You will observe that the letter orders my release
from arrest, as it alleges, in consequence of the request of
my brother, the Postmoster General Blair, and accompanies the order for release with some strictures upon who

The state of the s

Packs.

By order of Major General FREMONT.
CHAUSCRY MCKEKER, Assistant Adjutant General.

Immediately upon his rearrest, Colonel Blair prepared the following charges and specifications against General Fremont, and forwarded the same to Washington :-COLONEL BLAIR'S CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL FRE-

MONT. Charges preferred by Frank P. Blair, Jr., Colonel of the

Charges preferred by Frank P. Bair, Jr., Colonel of the First regiment of Missouri Volunteers, against Major General John C. Frement, of the army of the United States, commanding in the Department of the West.

Charges 1—Neglect of duty and unoficer like conduct.

Specification (1)—In failing and neglecting, from the 3d day of July, 1861, to repair to the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri. The headquarters of the Western Bepartment, and there enter upon the dates belonging to him as the military chief of said department, to the serious injury of the public service therin and the loyal people thereof.

Specification (2)—In failing and neglecting to inform himself of the wants and necessities of the said Western Department, from the 3d day of July, 1861, to the 20th day of July, 1861, to the great detriment of the public service and the injury of the said department.

Specification (3)—In failing and neglecting to take proper measures to reinforce and success Regades teamers Nathaniel Lyon, commanding a part of the army of the United States, at Springfield, in the State of Missouri, from the 3d day of July, 1861, to the 10th day of August, 1861, the said post of Springfield being all the while in immediate post from the cenery, whereby the forces of the United States, and the residual compelled to shamlou said post, to the serious detriment of the government of the United States, and the State of Missouri, and the pool themerof.

Specification (4)—In failing and neglecting to take proper measures to reinforce or succer Maor — stacken, commanding a part of the army of the United States, and the Islate of Missouri, and the pool thereof.

Specification (4)—In failing and neglecting to take proper measures to reinforce of succer Maor — stacken, commanding a part of the army of the United States of Open the Coloner of the Open of t

grossly abandoned by the said Major General John C. Fromont

Specification (5)—In falling and neglecting to take proper measures to reinforce and secoor Colonel James A. Mullian, commanding a post of the army of the United States at Lexington, in Lafayette county, in the State of Missouri, from the 10th day of September, 1861, to the 20th day of September, 1861, to the 20th day of September, 1861, to the 20th day of September, 1861, to the said post and conquer and take the same, to the great disgrace of the national arms and the detriment of the service.

Specification (6)—In suffering one Martin Green and other guerrilla chiefs of the enemy to recruit an army in Not heastern Missouri of from 3,000 to 5,000 men, and to overum and ravage Northeastern Missouri from the —day of August, 1861, to about the 10th day of September, 1861, without taking proper measures to suppress the bands of said Martin Green and other guerrillas, whereby a vast amount of the property of the loyal inhabit, into of said section of the State of Missouri was wasted and destroyed; many of said inhabitants were driven out of said Northeastern Missouri by the enemy, and many were compelled by the enemy to take oath of an alle.

giance to the pretended, traitorous and insurrectionary government called the Confederate States of America. Specification (7)—In suffering and permuting one stephen A. Hurlbutt, a Brigadier General in the army of the United States, and his authority, to be and remain in command of the force of said government in Northern Missouri, from the 19th day of August, 1861, to about the 10th day of September, 1861, knowing him, the said Stephen A. Hurlbutt, from the official report of his superior officer. Brigadier General Pope, to be a common drunkard, and unfit all of said time to command, to the great detriment of the service and of the loyal people of Missouri.

great detriment of the service and of the loyal people of Missouri.

Specification (8)—In neglecting or refusing, on or about the 1st day of September, 1861, when a post of the army of the United States, at Lexington, in the county of Lafuyotte, State of Missouri, was in immissent pard from the Charlest the State of Missouri, was in immissent pard from the chemmy and in need of immediate success and reinforcements, to receive or hear one Richard Vestain, East, who had come from said lock metro to his lending term, in the city of St. Louis, to lay before him, the said Major General J. C. Fremont, the distressed condition of said post, and to solicit success and reinforcements for the same, h., the said Major General J. C. Fremont, proteinding and inserting that he was too beay to receive or hear the massage of said Vaughn; and a though he, the said Major General J. C. Frement, would not receive him, the said Major General J. C. Frement, would not receive him, the said Richard Vaughn nor hear him; nor did he sive any assistance to the said post in Lexington, so in imminent peril.

Specification (9)—In appointing, on crabent the cth day of August, 1861, to a high place of considered and trust of August, 1861, to a high place of considered and trust.

peril.

Specification (9)—In appointing, on or about the 6th d. of August, 1861, to a high place of confidence and tru under his authority—viz: Master of Transportate in in it Western Department—one hootor Edward H. Carle, a pe son of disreputable character; in keeping the said Cast in said office and place of trust after being fully informs of his character, to the great detriment and disgrace the service.

on as character, to the great detriment and discrace of the service.

Specification (10)—In establishing about his headquar-ters in the city of St. Louis a barricade, whereby infor-mation absolutely indispensable to the public services was repelled and shut out from bis min!—he, the sale General Frement, refusing and preventing himself, by such means, from being informed of matters of the utmost importance for hours and even days, to the great detriment of the public service.

From part, refusing and preventing himself, by anch means, from being informed of matters of the utimest importance for bours and even days, to the great detriment of the public service.

Sperification (11)—In not taking proper measures, while in command of said Fepartment of the West, to put down rebelion within the State of Missouri, drive out and expel the invaders from said State and re-establish the auth rity of the United States there in.

Specification (12)—In this, that Capitan Williard, of the Steambast Suschine, a steamboat in the crucky of the United States government, was sent by Celonel Mailigan from Lexington, on or about the 10th day of September, 1861, to convey certain offices swith does attale to Golonel Bavis, commanding at Jefes sen (11), in the State of Missouri, on the State of Missouri, on its way to Jelerson City, it was fired into and upon by the armod seemes of the United States government, and compolied to land and transport the forces of the cheapy from the north to the south side of the Missouri river; that the said Capitan Willard, obtaining the despatches from Colonel Malalican to Colonel Pavis from the officers having them in charge, and making his escare, came without delay to the city of St. Louis and recarded intendiately to head arters, and then addressed a note to the said Major General John C. Fremont, Stati go briefly the facts above recited, and that he had important information in regar do the mevenents of the enemy to commonicate to him, and also the despatches of Colonel Hallian to Colonel Pavis, the said Major General John C. Fremont, stati go briefly the facts above recited, and that he had important information in regar do the mevenents of the enemy to commonicate to him, and also the despatches of Colonel Mailigan to Colonel Davis, the said Major General John C. Fremont, on the sent day for the city of Jeweson, with the despatches of colonel Mailigan, with all his force the variety of the said Major General John C. Fremont, on the said Algor General John C. Fremont

pointed the said fedward it. astie, that he had suspended the said Castie, and said declaration was false.

Specification (2)—In letting out to Leonidas Haskell a government contract for 5,000 miles, to be purchased by the male Leonides Haskell, who was a contractor of the government, appointing bins, the said Leonidas Haskell, to a place on the stant of bim, the said Major General John C. Frement to the common scandal and serious detriment of the service.

Specification (3)—In countenancing and encouraging officers and privates of the army under his commend to write letters to public newspapers, in praise of himself and in demunication of all who differ from him.

Specification (4)—In suffering and countenancing, and not prohibiting, effects and privates of the many under his command from helding meetings in their campa and pressing resolutions adulatory of homeel, and publishing the said resolutions, contrary to army regulation 210, and in contempt and discount of the robbit membry.

Specification (1)—In this, that he has surrounded himself with men of discounts that he chained a firm that campa and pressing resolutions appointed the robbit membry.

Specification (1)—In this, that he has surrounded himself with men of discounts for miles State of California, with whom he was connected in business, and with whose character and reputation for front the State of California, with whom he was connected in business, and with whose character and reputation for fronducted dealings he was well acquainted, and for other expensive and one cereacy works, without advertisement, bidding on the making fertifications, and for other expensive and one cereacy works, without advertisement, bidding on the serious for the campa and in the people have sustained great work to which he was appointed by the government of the United States has been despoted, the solders cetayed in receiving their pay, and his own stiernion and time absorbed, so as to prevent him from attending to the great work to which he was appointed by the greaten

Accompanying the above charges was the following jetter from Colonel F. P. Blair, Jr., to Brigadier General

Banadore General L. Tromas, Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:—
General—I have the benor to transmit to you, through the proper channel, certain charges and specifications implicating the official conduct of Major General John C. Fremont, of the United States Army, communiting the Westurn bepartment, and beginning the President of the United States for his consideration. Respectfully, United States for his consideration. Respectfully, States for his consideration. Respectfully, States for his consideration. Respectfully, Sr. Louis, Sept. 26, 1861.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 26, 1861.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE PAPERS IN THE RLAIR CASE.

Captain C. McKeever, Assistant Adjutant General at St. Louis, received a despatch from General Frement on the 6th inst., to the following effect.

Ethinst, to the following effect.

Hisancularuns Wissins Demanderal, Cast Nasa Japanses Civ., Oct. 6, 1861.

The publication of the charges and specifications, with accompanying papers, in the case of Colmel F. Chair, Jr., as in the St. Louis Demander of yesterday, has she cked and vexed me. You will immediately prescent to investigate this violation of my confidence, and inform forthwith that the perpetrators may be proceeded against and punished accordingly. I have telegraphed the frest-dent and General Scot that it has been dense wholly without my knowledge or sanction, and meets with my unqualified disarprobation and regreet.

JOHN C. FREMONT. Major General Commanding

THE BLAIR-FREMONT TROUBLE.

Chernant, Oct. 9, 1861.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, the paper in which all the Conscaler any member of his department angual decly from any responsibility in their publication. The page 2